

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 are pending. Claim 1 is the only independent claim. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

The specification has been updated to note the issuance of the parent application, and to make clear the complete lineage. Note that the complete lineage had been listed in the Application Data Sheet filed with the original application papers, which listing met the requirements of Rule 1.78.

Claims 1-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) over Tuck et al. (U.S. Patent 6,115,698). Applicant traverses.

Claim 1 is directed to a process for notifying a maker in a computerized trading system that his offer is subject to being accepted by another trader using the trading system. The process includes: determining when a predetermined percentage of traders are permitted to accept the makers quote, the predetermined percentage being more than one and less than all of the traders with which the maker has bilateral credit; and informing the maker that his offer can be accepted by the predetermined percentage of traders.

The position was taken in the Office Action that Tuck teaches the feature of claim 1 that concept of informing a maker that his offer can be accepted by a predetermined percentage of traders. This is simply not the case.

As Applicant understands Tuck, the only example in Tuck of displaying information to a maker, relating to an offer made by that maker, is at column 9, lines 8 to 15. However, this portion of Tuck simply discloses showing the number of viewers, for which a feasible contract path exists, for the transaction. This information is not relevant to the invention defined by claim 1.

The invention defined by claim 1 involves informing the maker that his offer can be accepted by a predetermined percentage of traders. That indication can be indicated, e.g., by a change of color, by an audible warning, or some other mechanism. The importance of an offer being acceptable to greater than a predetermined percentage is that this provides an indication of how likely it is for the offer to be accepted and, therefore, is a warning of the likelihood of a deal.

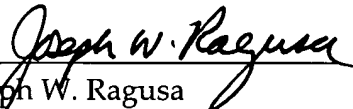
In contrast, Tuck is merely displaying a number of viewers indicating a number of participants, for which a feasible contract path exists, which is not an indication to the trader that his offer can be accepted by greater than a predetermined percentage of other traders, i.e., it is not what is recited in claim 1. For at least this reason, the Office Action has completely failed to set forth a prima facie case of anticipation.

The dependent claims are believed patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

In view of the above amendment and remarks, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

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Respectfully submitted,

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